GIVEN NAMES

Their Origin and Meaning

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INTRODUCTION

Everybody has a name. No matter what else we may lack—health, wealth, or wisdom—all of us can meet on the grounds of that universal possession—a name.

What are names, anyway? Why is one set of syllables a name appropriate to designate a human being throughout the whole course of his life, and another set not?

That question takes us into a realm of a most fascinating study, Philology, the study of words. But it is such a big study! It would take our whole lives to master it.

The study of names, however, is not so bewilderingly vast. Queerly enough, names are comparatively limited. The same ones are used over and over again—have been used, many of them, since ancient times, and were probably used even before men learned to write their histories.

Here is a list of just that sort, names of both men and women. Some of them come from the names of ancient pagan gods and goddesses; some from the names of old families of Rome, given originally because of some physical characteristic or accomplishment of their founders; some from attributes admired by the primitive Teutonic tribes of central Europe, courage, skill with weapons, good judgment. Still others come from the Bible, where in the Hebrew tongue they signified the qualities of their first holders.

Read the meaning of your own name here, and of those of your friends and your family. You will be surprised when you find out what a strange old heritage a simple name can be.

Maybe you, like a great many people, believe that a name has some influence upon its possessors. Look up the names which great men and women have borne. See what they signify. Napoleon, for instance. What is the meaning of the name of the man who, as one great compatriot of his said, "embarrassed God"? "Lion of the forest dell" is its significance, and surely he was a lion if ever any man has been! What does William mean—that name by which the doughty conqueror of England is known to history? "Helmet of resolution." Surely it took a head of resolution to brave the stormy waters of the English channel and coolly attack the waiting forces of the fierce Saxons! Again, there is the name of Alfred, wisest of English kings. It signifies superhuman wisdom.

Among women's names there is quite as much fascinating material. Helen, that ancient heroine whose beauty caused a war of ten long years' duration and brought about the destruction of Troy, owes her name to the sun, the light to which the whole world looks. And Guinevere, queen of King Arthur's court and beloved of Launcelot—her name came from the moon, the serene and perfect light about which men have always built their loveliest dreams. And do you think of Mathilda as signifying a shy demure maiden? Not at all! Mathilda means "mighty battle maid"—and the most famous Mathilda in history, the English queen of that name, was as warlike and courageous a sovereign as any of whom there is record.

The study of names can assuredly be both interesting and instructive. You will use the time which you give to it profitably and enjoyably.

WOMEN'S NAMES

A

A'bi gail. (Hebrew.) Source of joy.

A'da. (Teutonic.) Happy. Rich.

A'dah. (Hebrew.) An ornament.

Ad a min'a. (Hebrew.) Red earth. Earth woman. A Scotch feminine form of Adam.

A'del a. (Teutonic.) Nobility or noble cheer.

A'del aide. (See Adela.)

A dele'. (See Adela.)

A del'ia. (See Adela.)

A'del ine. (Teutonic.) Noble manner or nobility.

A dri an'a. (Latin.) A native of the city of Adria. This derives from the old Roman family name, Adrianus. Feminine of Adrian.

A'gath a. (Greek.) Good. This first became popular as a Christian name through the martyrdom of St. Agatha, a young Christian girl who was tortured to death by the Romans in the Decian persecution of Christians. She was of Sicilian birth, and later became the patron saint of Sicily.

Ag'nes. (Greek.) Pure. This name also has an association with the Latin word *agnus*, meaning lamb. St. Agnes, a young Christian girl martyred by the Romans for her faith, is regarded as typifying purity and the lamb is her emblem.

Ai leen'. (Greek.) An Irish adaptation of Helen. See Helen.

Al bert'a. (Teutonic.) Nobly bright. Feminine of Albert.

Al ex an'dra. (Greek.) Helper of men. Feminine of Alexander.

Al ex'ia. (Greek.) A helper. Feminine of Alexis.

Al fred'a. (Teutonic.) Wise as an elf in council. This name derives from the old Teutonic belief that the elves were possessed of enormous wisdom. Hence it signifies that its bearer has wisdom of a superhuman kind. Feminine of Alfred.

Al'ice. (Teutonic.) Nobility or noble cheer.

Al ic'ia. (See Alice.)

Al ine'. (See Alice.)

Al'i son. A Scotch adaptation of Louise. (See Louise.)

Al'ix. (See Alice.)

Al'ma. (Latin.) Fair. Also associated with the Keltic word meaning all good.

Al mid'a. (Byzantine.) Power of love.

Al mir'a. (Arabic.) Lofty. A princess.

Al phon'sine. (Teutonic.) Eager for battle. Feminine of Alphonse.

Al the'a. (Greek.) Healer or wholesome one.

Al vin'a. (Teutonic.) Elf friend. Some ancient heroes and heroines were thought to have been befriended in adversity by elves; hence this name. The masculine form is Alvin.

Al ys an'dra. (See Alexandra.)

Am'a bel. (Latin.) Loveable.

Am an'da. (Latin.) Worthy to be loved.

Am ar yll'is. (Latin.) Rustic sweetheart.

A mel'i a. This probably derives from the Teutonic word meaning work. There is also a possibility however that it comes from the Gothic meaning stainless. Feminine of Emile.

A'my. (Latin.) Beloved.

An as tas'ia. (Greek.) Who shall rise again.

An'gel a. (Greek.) An angel.

An gel'i ca. (Greek.) See Angela.

An'gel ine. (See Angela.)

An it'a. (See Ann.)

Ann. (Hebrew.) Grace of the Lord. A feminine form of John. See John.

An'na. (See Ann.)

An'na'bel. (Hebrew.) Gracefully beautiful.

An nun ci at'a. (Latin.) One to whom it has been told. This was

originally a title of the Virgin Mary, bestowed in honor of the Annunciation. It is a popular Christian name in Italy and of recent years has been used to some extent in this country.

An toi nette'. A diminutive of Antonia. (See Antonia.)

An ton'ia. (Latin.) Probably inestimable. The name derives from that of an old Roman family, the Antonii, to which the famous Mark Anthony, the friend of Julius Caesar, belonged. He himself deduced his name from Antius, a son of the demi-god Hercules, from whom he claimed descent. Feminine of Anthony.

Ar a bel'la. (Latin.) Fair altar. Or possibly Teutonic signifying eagle heroine.

Au'brey. (Teutonic.) Ruler of the elves. This derives from the name of the legendary king of the elves, Alberich. He is also known as Auberon in France and Oberon in England. As a Christian name his title was shortened to Aubrey. It is both masculine and feminine.

Au'drey. (Teutonic.) Noble threatener. The name was originally Ethelthryth, and in the lawless mediaeval times was a mark of high respect to its bearer, signifying that she had a strong character.

Au gus'ta. (Latin.) Imperial. An empress.

Au rel'ia. (Latin.) Golden.

A'vis. (See Hedwig.)

B

Ba bette'. (See Elizabeth.)

Bar'bar a. (Greek.) Stranger. To the Greeks everyone not a Greek was known as a barbarian. Hence, a stranger.

Be'a trice. (Latin.) One who blesses.

Be lind'a. (Latin.) A serpent.

Belle. (Latin.) Beautiful.

Ben e dic'ta. (Latin.) Blessed.

Ber en gar'i a. (Teutonic.) Bear spear.

Ber en ic'e. (Greek.) Bringing victory.

Ber'nice. (See Berenice.)

Ber'tha. (Teutonic.) Bright.

Bess'ie. A diminutive of Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth.)

Bess. A diminutive of Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth.)

Beth. (Keltic.) Life.

Bet'sy. A diminutive of Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth.)

Bet'ty. A diminutive of Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth.)

Beu'lah. (Hebrew.) Married.

Blanch. (Teutonic.) White.

Blanche. (See Blanch.)

Bo ad ic e'a. (Teutonic.) Queenly.

Bo'na. (Latin.) Good.

Bon'na. (See Bona.)

Brend'a. (Teutonic.) Sword.

Brid'get. (Keltic.) Strength. A name especially popular in Ireland, due to the legend of St. Bridget, one of the country's most popular saints. Feminine of Brian.

C

Ca mill'a. (Latin.) An attendant at a sacrifice.

Ca mille'. (See Camilla.)

Can'did a. (Latin.) White.

Ca'ra. (Greek.) A friend.

Car lot'a. (Teutonic.) Man. This is the feminine form of the ancestral name of the Carolingian line of French kings, Carl or Charles. (See Carl.)

Car lot'ta. (See Carlota.)

Car mel'a. (Hebrew.) A vineyard.

Car o lin'a. (See Carlota.)

Car'rie. (See Carlota.)

Car'ry. (See Carlota.)

Cas san'dra. (Greek.) A feminine name of ancient times.

Cath'ar ine. (Greek.) Pure.

Cath'er ine. (See Catharine.)

Ce cel'ia. (Latin.) Blind. This was originally a surname of an ancient Roman family, the Caecilli, which claimed its descent from Caecus, a companion of Aeneas; hence the name. The word also means blind, however, or a sloeworm, an animal which is blind. Cecilia became popular as a Christian name through the story of St. Cecelia, who is said to have sung as she underwent her martyrdom for her faith, and so has

been made the patron saint of music. Feminine of Cecil.

Ce cile'. (See Cecelia.)

Ce'cil y. (See Cecelia.)

Cel es'tine. (Latin.) Heavenly.

Cel'i a. (Latin.) Meaning unknown. The name comes from that of the Roman general, Coeles Vivenna, from whom the Coelian Hill in Rome was named.

Cel'ie. (See Celia.)

Char'i ty. (Greek.) Love.

Char lotte'. (See Carlota.)

Cher'ry. (See Charity.)

Chlo'e. (Greek.) Blooming.

Chriss'ie. A Scotch adaptation of Christiana. (See Christiana.)

Christ'a bel. An English adaptation of Christiana, meaning fair Christian. (See Christiana.)

Christ i an'a. (Greek.) A name deriving from Christos or Christ. Feminine of Christian.

Christ in'a. (See Christiana.)

Christ ine'. (See Christiana.)

Ci'ci ly. (See Cecelia.)

Claire. (Latin.) Famous. Feminine of Clair.

Clar'a. (See Claire.)

Clar'i bel. (Latin.) Brightly fair.

Clar ice'. (Latin.) Making fair.

Clar in'da. (See Claribel.)

Clar is'sa. (See Clarice.)

Claud'i a. (Latin.) Lame. Originally the surname of an ancient Roman family, to which the Emperor Claudius belonged. This family is known in history for the large number of infamous characters among its members. Feminine of Claude.

Clem'en cy. (Latin.) Merciful.

Clem en tin'a. (See Clemency.)

Clem'en tine. (See Clemency.)

Cle o pat'ra. (Greek.) Fame of her father.

Clo til'da. (Teutonic.) Famous battle maid.

Con'stance. (Latin.) Firm.

Cor'a. (Greek.) Maiden.

Cor del'i a. (Keltic.) Jewel of the sea.

Cor in'na. (See Cora.)

Cor nel'ia. (Latin.) Probably a horn.

Cyn'thi a. (Greek.) A title of the goddess Artemis, deriving from Mt. Cynthus. It was usually employed in relation to the deity as the moon.

D

Dag'mar. (Teutonic.) Bright. This name derives from that of the Teutonic sun god, Dag or Day, and hence signifies brightness. A popular ruler of Denmark was Queen Dagmar, who is often called Dane's Joy. This, however, is not the source of the name as is sometimes supposed.

Dai'sy. (Teutonic.) Modesty.

Daph'ne. (Greek.) Laurel. The legend is that a nymph named Daphne was transformed by the goddess Artemis into a laurel tree, in order to protect her from the god Phoebus who was pursuing her. Phoebus thereupon took the laurel for his emblem and, since he was the god of fame, wreaths of laurel were used to reward Greek heroes for illustrious deeds. There was also a legend that the laurel gave protection from lightning to anyone who hid under it in a storm. (See Laura.)

Deb'or ah. (Hebrew.) To hum or buzz; a bee. Hence, eloquent.

Del'ia. (Greek.) A title of the goddess Artemis, deriving from Delos, the island of her birth.

Del ic'i a. (Latin.) Delightful.

Del phine'. (Greek.) A title of the goddess Artemis, deriving from Delphi. It became a Christian name through association with "dolphin," dolphins being used in early Christian times as symbols of the Resurrection. In 1125 a lady named Delfine married Guiges, Count of Viennois, as his third wife. In order to distinguish her son from the rest of the family, he was called Guiges Delphin, and given the dolphin for his emblem. This later passed to Charles, son of King Jean of France, and thereafter all heirs-apparent to the French throne have been called The Dauphin.

Den ise'. (Greek.) This name, though at present thought of only as Irish, or French, derives from the designation of

the ancient Greek god of wine, Dionysios. It became a Christian name early in the history of the church, when a bishop called Dionysios was martyred by the Gauls near Paris. Later this martyr was to become the patron saint of French kings. The name passed through a number of changes to reach its present form. Feminine of Denis.

De sir'ee. (Latin.) Desired of all. This name is modern French, but of recent years has been used in this country to some extent.

Di an'a. (Latin.) This is the name of the female member of a pair of deities who, according to Roman mythology, presided over day and night. Her title was Diva Jana, which was later shortened to Diana. She is the prototype of the Greek goddess, Artemis.

Di'nah. (Hebrew.) Judgment.

Dol'ly. (See Dorothea.)

Do lor'es. (Latin.) Sorrows. A title of the Virgin Mary, bestowed in honor of the seven sorrows which pierced her heart. It is Spanish but is used to some extent in this country.

Dol phine'. (Teutonic.) Noble wolf. Feminine of Adolph.

Dor'a. (See Dorothea.)

Dor'cas. (Greek.) A gazelle.

Dor'is. (Greek.) The sea.

Dor in'da. (See Dorothea.)

Dor o the'a. (Greek.) This name was originally Theodora, which means divine gift. It became popular through the associations of Saint Theodora and the Theodora who was empress. In western Europe the syllables were transposed and we have a second saint, St. Dorothea, whose legend says that in order to testify to the bliss of heaven she sent the roses of paradise to her worshippers by the hands of angels.

Dor'o thy. (See Dorothea.)

Dru sil'la. (Latin.) Strengthening. Originally a Latin family name, this was first taken by a Roman soldier who had killed a Gallic chief named Drausus, which meant strong or rigid. The word became latinized and Drusilla was developed as the feminine derivative.

E

E'dith. (Teutonic.) A rich gift.

Ed'na. (Hebrew.) Pleasure.

Ef'fie. A diminutive of Euphemia. (See Euphemia.)

Ei'leen. (See Helen.)

E laine'. (See Helen.)

El bert'a. (See Alberta.)

El'ean or. (See Helen.)

El ean or'a. (See Helen.)

El en'a. (See Helen.)

El fred'a. (See Alfreda.)

El'in or. (See Helen.)

E lis'a. (See Elizabeth.)

E lis'a beth. (See Elizabeth.)

E lise'. (See Elizabeth.)

E liz'a beth. (Hebrew.) God's oath.

El'la. (See Helen.)

El'len. (See Helen.)

El'o ise. (See Louise.)

El'sa. (See Alice.)

El'sie. (See Alice.)

El vir'a. (Latin.) White. This name was rendered popular as a Christian designation by the English martyr, Albanus. It is a form which has come to us through the Spanish, where it was in use as a family name, being Albar, Alvar and then Alvarez. (See Alban.)

Es tel'la. (See Stella.)

Es telle'. (See Stella.)

Es'ther. (Persian.) A star. This was not a popular Christian name until the Seventeenth century, when the great French dramatist, Racine, chose the Biblical story of Queen Esther for the theme of one of his works. By this he paid a subtle compliment to Madame de Maintenon, the French king's reigning favorite, for she had just replaced Madame de Montespan in much the manner in which Esther replaced Vashti in the Biblical tale! The name immediately became popular.

Es'sie. (See Esther.)

Eth'el. (Teutonic.) Noble.

Et'ta. (Teutonic.) See Harriet.

Eu do'ci a. (Greek.) Approval.

Eu dor'a. (Greek.) Happy gift.

Eu dox'ia. (Greek.) Happy glory.

Eu gen'ia. (Greek.) Well-born. Feminine of Eugene.

Eu gen'ie. (See Eugenia.)

Eu la'li a. (Greek.) Fair speech.

Eu'la lie. (See Eulalia.)

Eu'nice. (Greek.) Happy victory.

Eu phem'i a. (Greek.) Fair fame.

Eu phras'i a. (Greek.) Heroine.

E'va. (Hebrew.) Life.

E van'gel ine. (Greek.) Happy messenger.

Eve. (See Eva.)

Ev el i'na. (Keltic.) Agreeable.

Ev'el ine. (See Evelina.)

Ev'el yn. (Latin.) Hazelnut.

F

Faith. (Latin.) Faith.

Fan chette'. (See Frances.) This is a French adaptation of the name, but is frequently used in this country.

Fan chon'. (See Frances.) This is a French adaptation of the name but is frequently used in this country.

Fan'ny. (See Frances.)

Faus ti'na. (Latin.) Lucky.

Faus tine'. (See Faustina.)

Fe lic'i a. (Latin.) Happiness and luck.

Fer nan'da. (Teutonic.) Brave. Risking life. Feminine of Ferdinand.

Fid el'ia. (Latin.) Faithful.

Fla'vi a. (Latin.) Yellows.

Flor'a. (Latin.) Flowers. This was the name of the Roman goddess of flowers.

Flor'ence. (Latin.) Blooming.

Flos'sie. A diminutive of Florence. (See Florence.)

Fran'ces. (Teutonic.) Free. Feminine of Francis.

Fred'a. (See Alfreda.)

Fred er i'ca. (Teutonic.) Peaceful ruler. Feminine of Frederick.

G

Gab ri el'la. (Hebrew.) Hero of God. Feminine of Gabriel.

Gab ri elle'. (See Gabriella.)

Ge ne'va. (See Gwendolyn.)

Gen'e vieve. (See Gwendolyn.)

Gen ev'ra. (See Gwendolyn.)

Geor gette'. (See Georgiana.) This is a French adaptation which is frequently used in this country.

Geor gi an'a. (Greek.) A peasant woman. Feminine of George.

Geor gine'. (See Georgiana.)

Ger'al dine. (Teutonic.) Strong with the spear. Feminine of Gerald.

Ger'da. (Teutonic.) An enclosure.

Ger'trude. (Teutonic.) A spear maiden.

Ger'tie. A diminutive of Gertrude. (See Gertrude.)

Ger maine'. (Teutonic.) A spear man.

Gin ev'ra. (See Gwendolyn.)

Glad'ys. (See Claudia.) This is a Welsh adaptation of that name.

Grace. (Latin.) Favor. This derives from *gratus*, meaning thanks.

Gret'a. (See Margaret.)

Gret'chen. (See Margaret.) This is a German adaptation but is also frequently used in America.

Gri sel'da. (Teutonic.) Stone heroine.

Gris'sel. An English adaptation of Griselda. (See Griselda.)

Gri zel'. A Scotch adaptation of Griselda. (See Griselda.)

Gwen'do lyn. (Keltic.) White-browed. This was the name of an ancient British goddess, probably of the moon and prototype of the Roman goddess Venus. As a human being, she was adopted into ancient British and Welsh romances and is the heroine of many early tales of these countries. For example, she is the Queen Guinevere of the tales of the Round Table.

Guin'e vere. (See Gwendolyn.)

H

Ha'gar. (Hebrew.) Wandering.

Hai dee'. (Greek.) Very beautiful.

Han'nah. (See Ann.)

Har'ri et. (Teutonic.) Head of a house. This comes from the name of the guardian spirit of the dead, according to ancient Teutonic mythology—Heimdall, signifying powerful ruler. It became Heinrich Henricus, Henry and Harry. The feminine form was invented in France in the sixteenth century and at once became popular with ladies of high degree. Feminine of Harry.

Hed'da. (Teutonic.) This derives from Hodur, the name of the blind god of old Norse mythology who typified rashness and fierceness.

Hed'wig. (See Hedda.) This also derives from Hodur, but by the suffix "wig" comes to mean a refuge from war. Its early English form was Hawoyse, which soon became Avice or Avis.

Hel'en. (Greek.) Light. This is the feminine of Helenos, which derives from Helios, the name of the sun god. It became popular through St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, who discovered the true cross.

Hel'o ise. (See Louise.)

Hen ri et'ta. (See Harriet.) Feminine of Henry.

Hep'zi bah. (Hebrew.) My delight is in her.

Her'mi a. (Greek.) A feminine derivative of Hermes, the name god of mischief. The name is thought to derive from the Greek word for earth.

Her mi on'e. (See Hermia.)

Hes'ter. (See Esther.)

Het'ty. (See Esther.)

Hil'da. (Teutonic.) Battle maid.

Hil'de gard. (Teutonic.) Battle maid protector.

Hon or'a. (Latin.) Honor.

Hon or'i a. (See Honora.)

Hope. (Teutonic.) Hope.

Hor tense'. (Latin.) A gardener.

Hul'dah. (Hebrew.) A weasel.

I

I'da. (Teutonic.) Happy. Also Keltic, meaning thirsty.

Im'o gen. (English.) The origin is uncertain.

I'nez. A Portugese adaptation of Agnes. (See Agnes.)

I rene'. (Greek.) Peace.

Is'a bel. (Hebrew.) Oath of Baal.

Is a bel'la. (See Isabel.)

Is a dor'a. (Greek.) Strong gift. Feminine of Isadore.

Is ol'de. (Keltic.) Fair.

J

Ja cob i'na. (Hebrew.) A supplanter. Feminine of Jacob.

Jac'quel ine. (See Jacobina.)

Jane. (See Ann.)

Jan'et. (See Ann.)

Jean. (See Ann.)

Jean ette'. (See Ann.)

Jem i'ma. (Hebrew.) A dove.

Jen'ni fer. This is an English adaptation of Gwendolyn. (See Gwendolyn.)

Jen'ny. (See Ann.)

Je ru'sha. (Hebrew.) Possessed or married.

Jes'si ca. (Hebrew.) The Lord is. Feminine of Jesse.

Jes'sie. (See Jessica.)

Jill. (See Julia.)

Jill'i an. This is an English adaptation of Julia. (See Julia.)

Joan. (See Ann.)

Jo an'a. (See Ann.)

Jo co'sa. (Latin.) Merry.

Jo'cel yn. (See Joyce.) This name has the same uncertainty of origin.

Jo han'na. (See Ann.)

Jo seph'a. (Hebrew.) Addition. Feminine of Joseph.

Jo'seph ine. (See Josepha.)

Joy. (English.) Joy.

Joyce. (Latin.) This may come from *jocus,* meaning sportive; or it may come from *jus,* meaning law. In the latter case the meaning of the name would be just.

Ju'dith. (Hebrew.) Praised. Feminine of Judah.

Ju'dy. (See Judith.)

Jul'i a. (Latin.) Soft-haired. Feminine of Julius.

Jul i an'a. (See Julia.) Feminine of Julian.

Jul'i et. (See Julia.)

Just in'a. (Latin.) Just. From the word *jus,* meaning law. It became a popular name through St. Justina, who was martyred at Padua and became the patron saint of the city. She typifies purity and has for her emblem the unicorn, because that beast was supposed to be unconquerable by anyone except a pure virgin.

K

Kate. (See Catharine.)

Kath'ar ine. (See Catharine.)

Kath'er ine. (See Catharine.)

Kath leen'. (Keltic.) The beam of the wave.

Kay. (Latin.) To exult. The name comes from the ancient Roman family name, Caius. In the Roman marriage ceremony the bride was always referred to as Caia and the groom Caius, no matter what their real names. The bride's marriage vow was, "Where thou art Caius, I am Caia." The Romans took the name to Britain where it became Kay, both masculine and feminine.

Kit'ty. Diminutive of Catharine. (See Catharine.)

L

Laur'a. (Latin.) A laurel. (See Daphne.)

Lau rin'da. (See Laura.)

La vin'i a. (Latin.) Pertaining to Latium.

Le'ah. (Hebrew.) Weary.

Lei'la. (Moorish.) The meaning is unknown.

Lel'i a. (Latin.) The meaning is unknown.

Len'a. (See Helen.)

Len'chen. (See Madeline.)

Len ore'. (See Helen.)

Le on or'a. (See Helen.)

Le'on ie. (Greek.) A lion.

Le ti'ti a. (Latin.) Happiness.

Let'tice. (See Letitia.)

Let'ty. (See Letitia.)

Lil'i an. (Latin.) A lily.

Lil'y. (See Lilian.)

Liz'zie. (See Elizabeth.)

Lo'is. (See Louise.)

Lo'la. (See Carlota.)

Lo'ra. (See Laura.)

Lor in'da. (See Laura.)

Lot'ta. A diminutive of Charlotte. (See Charlotte.)

Lot'tie. A diminutive of Charlotte. (See Charlotte.)

Lot'ty. A diminutive of Charlotte. (See Charlotte.)

Lou i'sa. (See Louise.)

Lou ise'. (Teutonic.) Famous holiness or holy renown. This became a Christian name through the Frankish chief, Hludoveh. He was a heathen, but became converted to Christianity after he had prayed to the Christian deity for help in battle and had subsequently been victorious. He was baptized Chlovisus, probably because the priest could not pronounce his original name! Today he is known in history as Clovis. His name was adopted by the kings who came after him and was successively Ludvicus, Ludvig and Louis. Louise is the feminine form. It was first Hlodovica, then Heloise or Aloyse and later Louise.

Lu'ci a. (Latin.) Light. An old Roman name, this signified one who is born at daylight. It became popular through St. Lucia, the virgin martyr of Syracuse, whose emblem was a lamp or an eye. Her head was cut off by her persecutors, according to the story, but by a miracle she continued to preach until at last she received the Holy Eucharist. She is the patron saint of Italian fishermen.

Lu cile'. (See Lucia.)

Lu cin'da. (See Lucia.)

Lu cre'ti a. (Latin.) The meaning is doubtful. It derives from Lucretius, an old Roman family name, and it may have come originally from *lucrum*, meaning gain, or it may have come from *lucifer*, the morning star.

Lu'cy. (See Lucia.)

Lyd'i a. (Greek.) Pertaining to Lydia, an ancient kingdom lying to the east of Greece.

M

Ma'bel. (See Amabel.)

Ma'belle. (See Amabel.)

Mad'e leine. (See Madeline.)

Mad'e line. (Hebrew.) This name comes from that of Mary Magdalen, or from the latter word, Magdalen. In Hebrew this word is Magdala, and means castle or tower. The whole name signifies Mary-of-the-tower—the tower itself having been located in Mary's native village, Mejdel, on the shore of the Lake of Tiberias. She was probably called Mary of Magdala in ancient times in order to distinguish her from the other Biblical Mary, Mary of Bethany.

Mad'el on. (See Madeline.)

Madge. (See Margaret.)

Mag'da len. (See Madeline.)

Mag'gie. A diminutive of Margaret. (See Margaret.)

Mais'ie. (See Margaret.)

Mais'ie. (See Mary.)

Mal vin'a. (Keltic.) Probably the means a handmaiden.

Mar cel'la. (Latin.) This was an ancient Roman name, which probably derived from the name of the war god, Mars. It was first Marcus, then Martius and later Marcius. Daughters were called Marcia or by the diminutive, Marcella. There is also a Keltic word, *March,* meaning horse, which gave birth to a pagan name of similar sound in Ireland. This probably accounts for the great popularity of Marcella in the Emerald Isle, since to the early Irish Christians it had a double association. (See Mark.)

Mar'ci a. (See Marcella.) Feminine of Mark.

Mar'ga ret. (Greek.) A pearl or a child of light. This name was derived from the picturesque ancient fancy that oysters rose to the surface of the sea at night and received into their shells drops of dew which had been congealed by moonlight into gems that resembled the moon itself. These, of course, would be pearls. Several early saints were named Margaret. The most popular was Margaret of Antioch.

Mar gar ite. (See Margaret.)

Mar ger y. (See Margaret.)

Mar gher ite. (See Margaret.)

Mar got. (See Margaret.) This is a French adaptation, but is also used considerably in this country.

Mar guer ite. (See Margaret.)

Mar i'a. (See Mary.)

Mar'i an. (Hebrew.) A combination of the names of the Virgin Mary and her mother, St. Ann.

Mar i anne'. (See Marian.) This is a French adaptation but is frequently used in this country.

Mar ie'. (See Mary.)

Mar i et'ta. (See Mary.)

Mar'jor ie. (See Margaret.)

Martha. (Hebrew.) Becoming bitter. In spite of the fact that the Biblical Martha and Mary were sisters, their names had very much the same meanings. The stem of Martha is *mara,* meaning bitter. This housewifely sister who spent her time in domestic work while Mary conversed, is reported in a mediaeval legend to have gone to Provence in France after Christ's death, and there to have killed a horrible dragon by holding a crucifix up before it. From Provence her worship spread to Ireland, where, because of similarity of sound, the newly converted Irish confused her name with that of their pagan deity, Mab, the fairy queen—a strange chance to befall the dutiful sister of Bethany!

Ma'ry. (Hebrew.) Bitter. This name comes from the word *marah,* which means bitterness. The term used to be applied to myrrh, a highly prized bitter gum, and also to the wells of the desert, which had a brackish taste. In the Middle Ages the term was confused with the Latin *mar,* meaning sea, and consequently the Virgin Mary was worshipped then by such titles as Myrrh of the Sea, Lady of the Sea, and Star of the Sea. The name is now universal, being found in every language, irrespective of religion.

Ma thil'da. (Teutonic.) Mighty battle maid.

Maude. (See Mathilda.)

May. (See Mary.)

Me het'a bel. (Hebrew.) Beneficent.

Me lis'sa. (Greek.) To sweeten. Melissa was, very properly, the nymph who first taught men the use of honey.

Mel'va. (Keltic.) Chief.

Mer'cy. (Latin.) Marcy.

Me'ta. (Teutonic.) Pearl.

Mil'li cent. (Teutonic.) Work strength.

Mil'ly. (See Millicent.)

Mi'mi. (See Wilhelmina.) This is a French diminutive, but it is frequently used in this country.

Min er'va. (Latin.) The name of a Roman goddess who presided over wisdom.

Mir an'da. (Latin.) One who is admired.

Mir'i am. (See Mary.)

Mol'ly. (See Mary.)

Mon'i ca. (Latin.) The mother of St. Augustine is known to have borne this name, but its meaning is uncertain.

My'ra. (Greek.) She who laments.

N

Na'dine. (Slavic.) Hope.

Nan. (See Ann.)

Nan'cy. (See Ann.)

Nan ette'. (See Ann.)

Na om'i. (Hebrew.) Pleasant.

Nar cis'sa. (Greek.) Daffodil. This was originally a man's name, but probably because the first young gentleman to wear it was so lamentable a character, the masculine form, Narcissus, has been dropped and there are only Narcissas today. That first Narcissus was supposed to have fallen in love with his own image, as he saw it reflected in a pool of water, and to have become so completely smitten with his own charms that he pined away and would have died if a god in pity had not changed him to a flower.

Nat al'i a. (Latin.) Christmas child. This derives from the Latin word *natus*, meaning born. Hence its application to Christ's birthday.

Nat'al ie. (See Natalia.)

Nel'ly. (See Helen.)

Nin et'ta. (See Ann.)

Nor'a. (See Honora.)

Nor'ah. (See Honora.)

O

Oc tav'i a. (Latin.) The eighth.

Ol'ga. (Teutonic.) Holy. This feminine name derives from that of great man—Holge, a legendary national champion of Denmark. It has no masculine form in our language at present however.

Ol'ive. (Latin.) Peace and joy. Feminine of Oliver.

O liv'ia. (See Olive.)

Ol ymp'i a. (Greek.) Pertaining to Mt. Olympus, where, according to Greek mythology, the gods and goddesses were at home. This name was usually given to children born in the year when the Olympic games were held, these games originally having religious significance.

O phel'i a. This is possibly a Teutonic serpent name, translated to a Greek form. Its exact origin is unknown.

P

Pam'el a. (Keltic.) The meaning is uncertain.

Pa'tience. (Latin.) Bearing up.

Pa tric'ci a. (Latin.) Noble. Patrician was the name which the Romans gave to their aristocratic class. Feminine of Patrick.

Pat'ty. (See Martha.)

Paul'a. (Latin.) Little. The name originally belonged to a Roman family which was small of stature. Feminine of Paul.

Paul in'a. (See Paula.)

Paul ine'. (See Paula.)

Peg'gy. (See Margaret.)

Pen el'op e. (Greek.) A weaver.

Phe'be. (See Phoebe.)

Phil ip'pa. (Greek.) A lover of horses. Feminine of Philip.

Phoe'be. (Greek.) Shining. This was a very ancient Greek goddess. She presided over the moon, as her masculine counterpart, Phoebus, did over the sun.

Phyl'lis. (Greek.) A green branch. The original Phyllis was so unlucky as to hang herself from a branch, which may have something to do with the name. She was a nymph, whose lover forsook her, so causing her to attempt suicide. A pitying deity, seeing her, changed her to an almond tree.

Pol ly. (See Mary.)

Por'ti a. (Latin.) Pertaining to pigs. The family Porcii was a famous one of Rome and probably got its name from its success in raising fine porkers.

Pris cil'la. (Latin.) Ancient. This comes from the name of a Roman family, the Prisci, so-called because of their antiquity. And today we think of Priscilla as being an old-fashioned type of girl!

Pru'dence. (Latin.) Prudence.

R

Ra'chel. (Hebrew.) A ewe.

Re bec'ca. (Hebrew.) A noosed cord.

Re bek'ah. (See Rebecca.)

Reg in'a. (Latin.) A queen.

Rhod'a. (Greek.) A rose.

Ros'a. (See Rose.)

Ros'al ie. (See Rose.)

Ros'a lind. (Teutonic.) Renowned serpent.

Ros'a line. (See Rosalind.)

Ros'a mund. (Teutonic.) Renowned protection.

Ros anne'. (See Rose.)

Rose. (Teutonic.) A rose.

Row en'a. (Keltic.) A white skirt.

Rox an'a. (Persian.) Dawn of day.

Ruth. (Hebrew.) Beauty.

S

Sa bin'a. (Latin.) Pertaining to the Sabines, a neighboring tribe of the Romans, from whom, on one occasion, the latter stole their wives.

Sa brin'a. (English.) A title of the Severn River in England. The story is that a nymph named Sabrina haunts the stream.

Sal'ly. (See Sarah.)

Sa lo'me. (Hebrew.) In spite of what we usually think of the young woman who danced in order to cause John the Baptist's death, this name means peaceful! Feminine of Solomon.

Sar'a. (See Sarah.)

Sar'ah. (Hebrew.) Quarrelsome. Also a princess.

Sar i'. (See Sarah.) This is a Hungarian adaptation, but often used in this country.

Se lin'a. (Greek.) A title of the goddess of the moon.

Sel im'a. (See Salome.) This is an Arabian adaptation, but is used in this country.

Ser en'a. (Latin.) Serene.

Sheel'ah. (See Cecelia.) This is an Irish adaptation, but often used by Americans.

Sib'yl. (Latin.) A wise old woman.

Sid on'i a. (Latin.) Pertaining to the city of Sidon.

Sil'vi a. (See Sylvia.)

Sim one'. (Hebrew.) Obedient. Feminine of Simon.

Soph'i a. (Greek.) Wisdom.

Soph'ie. (See Sophia.)

Soph'y. (See Sophia.)

Stef'an ie. (Greek.) A crown. Feminine of Stephan.

Stella. (Latin.) A star.

Steph'an ie. (See Stefanie.)

Sue. (See Susan.)

Su'san. (Hebrew.) A lily.

Su san'na. (See Susan.)

Su san'nah. (See Susan.)

Su sette'. (See Susan.)

Su'sie. (See Susan.)

Su zanne'. (See Susan.)

Syl'vi a. (Latin.) Living in a wood.

T

Tab i'tha. (Aramaic.) This name, so much associated with cats, means a gazelle! The cat connotation is an amusing one. In the 18th century a certain watered silk called by the Italian word, *tabi*, was very fashionable, and, it seems, this silk resembled cat's fur in its shining finish. Hence Tabby!

Ter es'a. (Greek.) Carrying ears of corn. Feminine of Terence.

The o dor'a. (Greek.) Divine gift. See Dorothea. Feminine of Theodore.

The o dos'i a. (Greek.) Divine gift.

Thom'a sine. (Aramaic.) A twin Feminine of Thomas.

Thyr'za. (Hebrew.) Pleasantness.

U

Ul rik'a. (Teutonic.) Noble rule.

Ul'va. (Teutonic.) Wolf.

Un'a. (Latin.) One. Also Keltic, meaning famine.

Un'dine. (Latin.) Of the waves. In superstitious mediaeval times water nymphs were called undines.

Ur'sul a. (Latin.) Bear. Poor Ursula was a nymph whom Jupiter loved. He changed her into a bear in order to keep his wife from suspecting his unfaithfulness, and then, probably to make up for that, to a constellation. She is called the Bear and may be seen near the North Star.

V

Val er'i a. (Latin.) Healthy. This was a Roman family name, the Valerii.

We must suppose that they never were sick!

Ven e ti a. (See Benedicta.)

Ver'a. (Slavic.) Faith.

Ver on'i ca. True image. This name has a real history. It was first Vera-iconica, which is a mixture of the Latin word for true and the Greek word for image, and was given, not to a woman, but to a certain crucifix, which in early Christian days was supposed to carry a true image of Christ's face. Later, shortened to Veronica, it was applied in the same sense to a handkerchief, which was supposed to have a similar image on it. The belief was that Christ, on the way to Calvary, had wiped his face on the handkerchief and left a miraculous imprint. Still later grew up the legend that a saint, Veronica by name, had offered him the handkerchief, after which Veronica became a feminine name regularly in use!

Vic tor'i a. (Latin.) A conqueror. Feminine of Victor.

Vi o'la. (Latin.) Violet.

Vo o lette'. (See Viola.)

Vir gin'i a. (Latin.) This does not mean virgin, as is supposed, in spite of the fact that Sir Walter Raleigh named Virginia for the Virgin Queen. It means flourishing, and come from an old Roman family name, Virginii.

Viv'i an. (Latin.) Lively. Both masculine and feminine.

Viv'i en. (See Vivian.) This form is feminine only.

Viv i enne'. (See Vivian.) This form is feminine only.

W

Wil hel min'a. (Teutonic.) Helmet of resolution. Feminine of Wilhelm.

Win'i fred. (See Gwendolyn.)

X

Xan tip'pe. (Greek.) A yellow horse. Socrates wife, Xantippe, scolded him, and so Xantippe has become a name for difficult wives.

Xen'i a. (Greek.) Hospitality.

Y

Yo lan'de. (See Viola.)

Y'sa bel. (See Isabel.)

Y sol'de. (See Isolde.)

MEN'S NAMES

A

Aar'on. (Hebrew.) A mountaineer. Inspired enlightenment.

A'bel. (Hebrew.) Breath or vapor.

A bi'jah. (Hebrew.) Jehovah is my father.

Ab'ner. (Hebrew.) Father of light.

A'bra ham. (Hebrew.) Father of a multitude.

A'bram. (Hebrew.) Father of height.

Ab'so lom. (Hebrew.) Father of peace.

Ad'am. (Hebrew.) Red earth.

Ad'el bert. (Teutonic.) See Albert.

A'dolf. (Teutonic.) Noble wolf.

A'dolph. (See Adolf.)

A dolph'us. (See Adolf.)

A'dri an. (Latin.) A native of the city of Adria. Masculine of Adriana.

Al'an. Cheerful. This name has a rather mixed origin. It probably began as a corruption of Hilary, from St. Hilary of Poitiers, France, whose Latin name was Hilarius, meaning cheerful. Then a namesake of his, St. Helier, went to live on the Isle of Jersey and was called by the Welsh Ilan or Elian, from which finally grew the Scottish Alan.

Al'ban. White. This name comes

from an almost universal word, the word from which the snow-covered Alps, the foamy white River Elbe, the elves or "white people" and the chalky cliffs of Albion are all named. As a Christian name it gained popularity from a Roman soldier and martyr named Albanus. (See Elvira.)

Al'bert. (Teutonic.) Nobly bright. Masculine of Alberta.

Al ex an'der. (Greek.) Helper of men. Masculine of Alexandra.

Al ex'is. (Greek.) Helper. Masculine of Alexia.

Al'fred. (Teutonic.) Wise as an elf in council. Elves in mediaeval times were thought to have enormous wisdom; hence the name implied wisdom of a superhuman order. Masculine of Alfreda.

Al'ger non. (Teutonic.) With whiskers. *Gernons* was the Norman French word for mustaches, and the amusing story of this name is that one William of Alboin in the time of the Plantagenets in England was called, because of his handsome facial ornaments. William *als Gernons.* Dying, he bequeathed this title to his descendants. And so we have Algernon with us today!

Al'lan. (See Alan.)

Al'len. (See Alan.)

Al o ys'i us. (Latin.) Grace.

Al'va. (Hebrew.) Wickedness.

Al'vah. (See Alva.)

Am'brose. (Greek.) Immortal. The ancient Greek gods and goddesses ate ambrosia or immortal food. Hence, the name today.

A'mos. (Hebrew.) A burden.

An'drew. (Greek.) A man.

An'gus. (Keltic.) Excellent virtue. This was the name of the old Gaelic god of love.

An'selm. (Teutonic.) Divine helmet.

An'thon y. (Latin.) Probably inestimable. Antonius was the name of a Roman family, a famous member of which was Mark, the friend of Julius Caesar. He claimed descent from Hercules, through a son, Antius. Hence the name of the family. Masculine of Antonia.

An'ton. (See Anthony.)

An'ton y. (See Anthony.)

Ar'chi bald. (Teutonic.) Holy prince.

Ar'chie. (See Archibald.)

Ar'nold. (Teutonic.) Eagle power.

Ar'te mas. (Greek.) A gift of the goddess Artemis.

Ar'thur. (Keltic.) High.

A'sa. (Hebrew.) A healer.

Au'brey. (Teutonic.) Ruler of the elves. Oberon, whom we know as the king of the fairies in England, came originally from Germany, where he was Alberich. In France he was Auberon. In England human beings took his name in the shortened form, Aubrey. It is both masculine and feminine.

Au gus'tus. (Latin.) Imperial. An emperor.

Au'gust. (See Augustus.)

Aus'tin. (See Augustus.)

B

Bald'win. (Teutonic.) Prince friend.

Bar'na bas. (Hebrew.) Son of consolation.

Bar'na by. (See Barnabas.)

Bar'nard. (See Bernard.)

Bar'ney. (See Bernard.)

Bar'ry. (Keltic.) Looking straight at the mark.

Bar thol'o mew. (Hebrew.) Son of furrows.

Bart. (See Bartholomew.)

Bart'ley. (See Bartholomew.) This is a form much used in Ireland.

Bas'il. (Greek.) Kingly. This derives from Sebastos, the Greek translation of Augustus, which was the Latin word for emperor.

Ben. A diminutive of Benjamin. (See Benjamin.)

Ben'e dict. (Latin.) Blessed. Masculine of Benedicta.

Ben'ja min. (Hebrew.) Son of the right hand.

Ber'nard. (Teutonic.) Firm as a bear.

Bay'ard. (Teutonic.) Good intellect.

Berk'ley. (Teutonic.) Gallant knight.

Bert'ram. (Teutonic.) Bright raven.

Bert'rand. (Teutonic.) Bright raven or shield.

Bon'i face. (Latin.) Doer of good.

Bor'is. (Slavic.) Fight.

Boyd. (Keltic.) Yellow.

Brand. (Teutonic.) Sword.

Bri'an. (Keltic.) Strong. Bran the Blessed was one of Ireland's favorite saints, and it is from him that this name comes. Masculine of Bridget.

Brien. (See Brian.)

Brun'o. (Teutonic.) Brown.

By'ron. (Keltic.) Clear discerner.

C

Ca'leb. (Hebrew.) A dog.

Cal'vin. (Latin.) Bald.

Carl. (Teutonic.) Man. The ancestral name of the Carlolingian line of kings of France, to which Charlemagne belonged. It was probably taken from the name of Thor, the thunder god, in the first place. Charlemagne himself was not christened Charles, though his name means Charles the Great, but was given the name David. He took the name Carl or Charles from an incident of his infancy, when his mother, surprised at his rapid growth, exclaimed, "What great carl (man) is this?" Masculine of Carlota.

Cas'i mir. (Slavic.) Show forth peace.

Cas'par. (Teutonic.) Dutiful.

Ce'cil. (Latin.) From the name of an old Latin family, the Caecilii, who took it originally from a companion of the hero Aeneas, Caecus, from whom they claimed descent. It means blind, or sloeworm, an animal which is blind. Masculine of Cecelia.

Charles. (Teutonic.) See Carl.

Chaun'cey. (Teutonic.) Silent praise.

Ches'ter. (Latin.) Warlike.

Christ'i an. (Greek.) From Christos or Christ. Masculine of Christiana.

Christ'o fer. (Greek.) Christ-bearer. St. Christofer's legend is that he was a giant of strength always seeking a stronger master. For a time he served the devil, then hearing that Christ was still stronger, he served Him. As an act of piety he stationed himself by a stream and offered to carry travellers across. One day he took a child on his back and waded into the water. The child grew heavier and heavier until at last he pushed the giant under. Then the saint recognized that the child was Christ, who had thus baptized him. In this manner he got his name—Christ-bearer. His image today is supposed to ward off disaster, so the first mountain which sailors see on approaching land off Granada has been called San Cristabal, to insure safe landing, as has been the Island St. Kitts in the Indies.

Christ'o pher. (See Christofer.)

Clair. (See Clarence.)

Clar'ence. (Latin.) Illustrious. The word *clarus* in Latin, and became a popular Christian name through St. Clarus who lived about 280 A. D. and left his name to a French family, the De St. Clairs. County Clare in Ireland comes from this family and also the title of the English Duke of Clarence.

Claude. (Latin.) Lame. The Roman family, the Claudii, left this name behind it. An emperor, Claudius, belonged to it, but even that did not much help the family reputation. The Claudii are known for the large number of infamous characters among them. Masculine of Claudia.

Clem'ent. (Latin.) Merciful man. Masculine of Clemency.

Clif'ford. (Teutonic.) Valorous.

Clin'ton. (Teutonic.) Nobly descended.

Col'in. (See Nicholas.)

Con'an. (Keltic.) Wisdom.

Con'rad. (Teutonic.) Able speech.

Con'stant. (Latin.) Firm. Masculine of Constance.

Corn e'li us. (Latin.) Probably horn. Masculine of Cornelia.

Cris'pin. (Latin.) Having curly hair.

Cur'tis. 'Latin.) Courteous.

Cuth'bert. (Teutonic.) Well-known splendor.

Cyp'rian. (Latin.) Pertaining to the island of Cyprus.

Cyr'il. (Greek.) Lordly.

Cy'rus. (Persian.) The sun.

D

Da'mi en. (Greek.) Taming.

Dan. A diminutive of Daniel. (See Daniel.)

Dan'i el. (Hebrew.) The judging

god. Also there is an English form of an old Scotch or Welsh name Donghal, meaning brown stranger.

Dar'by. (Keltic.) This name comes from the romantic young hero of many early Irish tales, Diarmaid, who was supposed to have a "beauty spot" on him that made all women fall in love with him at first sight. We can only suppose that his life justified his reputation!

Da'vid. (Hebrew.) Beloved.

Den'is. (Greek.) The name belonged to the god of wine in the first place, and was Dionysios. Then it came to a Christian saint, St. Dionysios, who was martyred by the Gauls in early Christian days near the site of Paris. From that it turned into Denis, and St. Denis was the patron saint of the French kings. Also, needless to say, he is a favorite in the Emerald Isle. Masculine of Denise.

Dex'ter. (Latin.) On the right hand.

Diet'rich. (See Theodore.)

Dom'in ic. (Latin.) Belonging to the Lord.

Don'ald. (Keltic.) Brown stranger. See Daniel.

Doug'al. (Keltic.) Black stranger.

Doug'las. (Keltic.) Dark gray.

Dud'ley. (Teutonic.) Ragged.

Dun'can. (Keltic.) Brown chief.

Dun'stan. (Teutonic.) Hill stone.

Dur and'. (Latin.) Lasting.

E

Earl. (Teutonic.) An earl.

E'bur. (Teutonic.) Wild boar.

Ed'gar. (Teutonic.) Happy spear.

Ed'mond. (Teutonic.) Happy protection.

Ed'ward. (Teutonic.) Rich guardian.

Ed'win. (Teutonic.) Rich friend.

Eg'bert. (Teutonic.) Formidably bright.

E'li. (Hebrew.) High rank.

E li'as. (Hebrew.) God the Lord.

E li'hu. (See Elias.)

E li'jah. (See Elias.)

E li'sha. God of salvation.

El'lis. (Hebrew.) God the Lord or possibly God of salvation.

El'liot. (See Ellis.)

El'mer. (Teutonic.) Excellent.

E man'uel. (Hebrew.) God with us.

Em'er y. (Teutonic.) Work or rule. We do not usually think of this rather unremarkable name as being the same as that of the country in which we live, but it is, nevertheless. The Italian form was Amerigo—and America was named from one Amerigo Vespucci.

E'mile. (Teutonic.) Possibly work. Masculine of Amelia.

Em man'u el. (See Emanuel.)

Em'mon. (See Edmond.) This is an Irish adaptation.

Em'mott. (Teutonic.) A grandmother. This is a masculine form of Emma, which means grandmother. It does not mean Grandfather, however! That word was Pepin, and has been dropped. Apparently Grandpa is out.

En'nis. (Keltic.) An island.

E'noch. (Hebrew.) Dedicated.

E'nos. (Hebrew.) Mortal man.

Eph'ri am. (Hebrew.) Two-fold increase.

Er as'mus. (Greek.) Amiable.

Er'ric. (Teutonic.) Ever a king. Masculine of Erika.

Er'ich. (See Eric.)

Er'ik. (See Eric.)

Er'nest. (Teutonic.) Probably from Arnstein, meaning eagle stone. Masculine of Ernestine.

Ernst. (See Ernest.)

E'than. (Hebrew.) Firmness.

E'sau. (Hebrew.) Hairy.

Eth'el bert. (Teutonic.) Nobly bright.

Eu'gen. (See Eugene.)

Eu'gene. (Greek.) Well-born. Masculine of Eugenia.

Eu'stace. (Greek.) Happy in harvest.

Ev'an. (Keltic.) Young warrior.

Ev'er ard. (Teutonic.) Strong as a wild boar.

Ev'er ett. (Teutonic.) See Everard.

Ev'ert. (See Everard.)

Ew'an. (See Evan.)

E zek'i el. (Hebrew.) Strength of God.

Ez'ra. (Hebrew.) Rising of light.

F

Fa'bi an. (Latin.) Bean-grower. The Fabii, an old Roman family, were prob-

ably the first citizens of Rome to cultivate beans; hence their name.

Fe'lix. (Latin.) Happy. Masculine of Felicia.

Fer'di nand. (Teutonic.) Brave. Risking life. Masculine of Fernanda.

Fer'gus. (Keltic.) Man's strength.

Fer nan'do. (See Ferdinand.)

Fin'ley. (Gaelic.) Sunbeam.

Flor'i an. (Latin.) Blooming.

Floyd. (Welsh.) Son of Flood.

Fran'cis. (Teutonic.) Free. Masculine of Frances.

Frank. (See Francis.)

Fred. (See Frederick.)

Frederick. (Teutonic.) Peaceful ruler. Masculine of Frederica.

G

Ga'bri el. (Hebrew.) Hero of God. Masculine of Gabriella.

Ga ma'li el. (Hebrew.) God is avenger.

Gas'pard. (Persian.) Treasure master.

Gav'in. (Keltic.) Hawk of battle. Sir Gawaine, one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, gives us this name. It is found in very early Welsh legends also, being Gwallang in those early days.

Geof'frey. (Teutonic.) Divine peace.

George. (Greek.) Husbandman. Peasant. Masculine of Georgiana.

Ger'ald. (Teutonic.) Spear power. Masculine of Geraldine.

Ger ard'. (Also Ger'ard.) See Gerald.

Gif'ford. (Keltic.) Surmounter.

Gid'e on. (Hebrew.) Destroyer.

Gil'bert. (Teutonic.) Bright pledge.

Giles. (Greek.) Shield-bearer. St. Giles brought this name into popularity in the early days. He performed a miracle, healing a sick man by laying his cloak over him. Then, to escape from the admiring throngs, he fled to France and lived alone on the banks of the River Rhone, fed by a hind, which offered him her milk. One day this gentle animal was wounded by hunters, and, flying to her master, discovered his hiding place to her pursuers. He was thereafter worshiped as St. Giles, and later became the patron Saint of Edinburgh.

God'ard. (Teutonic.) With godlike firmness.

God'frey. (See Geoffrey.)

God'win. (Teutonic.) God's beloved.

Gor'don. (Keltic.) Generous.

Greg'or y. (Greek.) Watchman. Christian bishops early adopted this name, apparently thinking it an excellent one for shepherds of the church.

Grif'fith. (Teutonic.) Having great faith.

Gus'tave. (Teutonic.) Staff of God, or staff of the Goths.

Guy. (Keltic.) Sense or anger. Also this may come from the Latin word signifying life, whence it becomes is a mediaeval corruption of the name of St. Vitus, whose name means life.

H

Hal. (See Henry.)

Hal'bert. (Teutonic.) Bright stone.

Hans. (See John.)

Har'old. (Teutonic.) Warrior power. This gives us a dramatic idea of the soldier's place in the life of primitive times. It comes from the verb to hear, and means originally one who has heard a summons; hence a soldier.

Har'ry. (See Henry.) Masculine of Harriet.

Har'vey. (Keltic.) Bitter. Hourv, or bitter, was the name given to a blind child born in Brittany more than 1200 years ago, because his parents wanted to express their grief at his infirmity. He became a monk and poet and wrote many songs, which today the Breton peasant is still singing. The name has become Harvey, through the long passage of years.

He'man. (Hebrew.) Faithful.

Hen'ry. (Teutonic.) Head of a house. The dread god Heimdall gave this name to men. He was guardian of the dead, in old Teutonic mythology. His name became Heinarich, Henricus and Henry, in various countries, and is one of the most popular in the western world today. Masculine of Henrietta.

Hec'tor. (Greek.) Defender. The character of Hector of Troy was greatly

admired during the Middle Ages, and was often used in pageants, where the hero was given such blustering speeches to say that his name has become the verb, to hector, with us today.

Her'bert. (Teutonic.) Bright warrior.

Her'man. (Teutonic.) Public army man.

Hez i ki'ah. (Hebrew.) Strength of the Lord.

Hil'ar y. (Latin.) Cheerful. (See Alan.)

Hi'ram. (Hebrew.) Most noble.

Ho'bart. (See Hubert.)

Ho'mer. (Greek.) Secure.

Hor'ace. (Latin.) Oak wood. An old Roman family name, the Horatii.

Ho se'a. (Hebrew.) Salvation.

How'ard. (Teutonic.) Keeper of the stronghold.

Hu'bert. (Teutonic.) Bright mind. St. Hubert was converted to Christianity by a stag, which confronted him with a cross one day when he was out hunting. Now he is the patron saint of all hunters.

Hugh. (Teutonic.) Thought. There is also a Scotch derivation from the same source as Evan. (See Evan.)

Hu'go. (See Hugh.)

Humphrey. (Teutonic.) Support of peace.

I

Ich'a bod. (Hebrew.) The glory is departed.

Im man'u el. (See Emanuel.)

In'gram. (Teutonic.) Ing's raven—Ing having been a legendary god of the Angels.

I'ra. (Hebrew.) Watchful.

Ir'win. (Keltic.) From Heremon, an ancient Irish name.

Ir'ving. (See Irwin.)

I'saac. (Hebrew.) Laughter.

Is'a dore. (Hebrew.) Strong gift. Masculine of Isadora.

Ish'ma el. (Hebrew.) Heard of God.

Is'i dor. (See Isadore.)

I'van. (See John.)

I'var. (Teutonic.) An archer.

J

Jack. (See John.)

Ja'cob. (Hebrew.) A supplanter.

James. (See Jacob.)

Ja'son. (Greek.) Healer.

Jas'per. (See Gaspard.)

Jeff'rey. (See Geoffrey.)

Jer e mi'ah. (Hebrew.) Exalted of the Lord.

Jer'em y. (See Jeremiah.)

Jer ome'. (Greek.) With a holy name.

Jer'ry. (See Jeremiah.)

Jer'vis. (Teutonic.) Warlike eagerness.

Jesse. (Hebrew.) Wealth. Masculine of Jessica.

Job. (Hebrew.) Persecuted.

Jo'el. (Hebrew.) Strong-willed.

Joe. (See Joseph.)

Jock. (See John.)

John. (Hebrew.) The Lord's grace. This name comes from the Hebrew word *Chaanach.* Since St. John was very popular in early Christian days his name has many derivatives, both masculine and feminine. It passed into Greek and Latin and later into the various dialects of mediaeval Europe, undergoing constant changes. Today it is nearly universal, being found in every European tongue.

John'nie. (See John.)

John'ny. (See John.)

Jon'ah. (Hebrew.) A dove.

Jon'as. (See Jonah.)

Jon'a than. (Hebrew.) Gift of Jehovah.

Jo'seph. (Hebrew.) An addition.

Josh'u a. (Hebrew.) The Lord is salvation.

Jo si'ah. (Hebrew.) Yielded to the Lord.

Ju'das. (Hebrew.) Praise. Masculine of Judith.

Jules. (Latin.) Soft-haired.

Jul'i an. (See Jules.) Masculine of Juliana.

Jul'i us. (See Jules.) Masculine of Julia.

Just'in. (Latin.) Just. Masculine of Justina.

K

Kas'i mir. (Slavic.) Show forth peace.

Kas'par. (See Gaspard.)

Kay. (Latin.) To exult. Caius was an old Roman name, used in the marriage ceremony in pagan days to signify man and wife. No matter what the real names of the couple were, the bridegroom would say, "Where thou art Caia, I am Caius," to which the bride would reply, reversing the names. Kay, now both masculine and feminine, was probably carried to Britain by the Roman conquerors.

Kean. (Keltic.) Vast.

Keith. (Keltic.) Comely.

Ken'elm. (Teutonic.) Defender of his kin.

Ken'neth. (Keltic.) Fair and comely, or mild-tempered and peaceful.

Ken'ny. (See Kean.)

Kest'er. (See Christofer.)

Kev'in. (Keltic.) Kind or fair.

Kit. A diminutive of Christofer. (See Christofer.)

Kon'rad. (See Conrad.)

Kent. (Teutonic.) Bold speech.

Kil'li an. (Teutonic.) Well-tried.

L

La'ban. (Hebrew.) White. Glorious.

Lam'bert. (Teutonic.) Country's brightness.

Lan'cel ot. (Keltic.) Servant. This most romantic name is a latinized form of an old Keltic word *mael*, which meant both servant and chief. It was applied to a great warrier hero in old Keltic legends, and was later translated into French as L'Ancelot.

Lar'ry. A diminutive of Laurence. (See Laurence.)

Laun'cel ot. (See Lancelot.)

Lau'rence. (Latin.) Laurel. Masculine of Laura.

Law'rence. (See Laurence.)

Lee. (Keltic.) Gentle.

Leigh. (Teutonic.) Wayside beauty.

Lem'u el. (Hebrew.) Pure character.

Le'o. (Latin.) Lion.

Le'on. (See Leo.) Masculine of Leonie.

Leon'ard. (Teutonic.) Lion strong.

Le'o pold. (Teutonic.) Peoples' prince.

Le roy'. (French.) King.

Les'lie. (Teutonic.) A lessee.

Les'ter. (Teutonic.) Lustrous.

Le'vi. (Hebrew.) Joining.

Lew'is. (Teutonic.) See Louis.

Li'on el. (Latin.) Lion.

Llew el'lyn. (Keltic.) Lightning.

Lloyd. (Keltic.) Gray.

Louis. (Teutonic.) Famous holiness or holy renown. The Frankish chief, Hludoveh, was the man who left this name to a race of kings. He prayed to the Christian God to help him in a battle, promising to be baptized with all his warriors if he should gain the day. He did gain it, and so the Franks became Christians, and the chief himself was baptized Chlovisus. From this latinized form of his heathen name came Ludvicus, Ludvig and Louis. Today history calls him Clovis. Masculine of Louise.

Lu'cas. (See Luke.)

Lu'ci an. (Latin.) Light. An old Roman name, signifying one who is born at daylight. Originally Lucius. Masculine of Lucia.

Luke. (Latin.) Light.

Luther. (Teutonic.) Famous warrior.

Ly'man. (Teutonic.) Purity.

M

Mag'nus. (Latin.) Great.

Mal'a chi. (Hebrew.) Angel of the Lord.

Mal'colm. (Keltic.) A servant of St. Columba.

Man'u el. (See Emanuel.)

Marc. (See Mark.)

Mark. (Latin.) From an ancient Roman name, probably deriving from Mars, the god of war. It was first Marcus, then Martius and later Marcius. St. Mark was the great patron saint of the city of Venice, and from the stamp of his emblem, the winged lion, on coins of that city comes the name of the modern German coin, the mark. Masculine of Marcia.

Mar'tin. (Latin.) From the ancient Roman family which probably took its name from Mars, the war god; that is, the Martii, or Marcii. A later branch called itself Martinus; hence Martin.

St. Martin, who divided his cloak with a beggar and later became bishop of Tours, probably derived his name from this family.

Mar'tyn. (See Martin.)

Mar'vin. (French.) More wine.

Mat'thew. (Hebrew.) Gift of. Jehovah.

Mat thi'as. (See Matthew.)

Mau'rice. (Latin.) A Moor. The Latin word for anyone of Moorish extraction was Mauritius, which in time became a name.

Max. A diminutive of Maximilian. (See Maximilian.)

Max i mil'ian. (Latin.) The greatest.

Mer'e dith. (Welsh.) Sea protector.

Mer'vyn. (Keltic.) Sparrow hawk.

Mi'chael. (Hebrew.) One who is like Jehovah.

Miles. (Latin.) A soldier.

Mil'lard. (Teutonic.) A grinder.

Mil'ton. (Greek.) Colored red.

Mor'gan. (Keltic.) Sea dweller.

Mor'ris. (See Maurice.)

Mor'ti mer. (French.) Ever living.

Mor'ton. (Teutonic.) Unsatisfied.

Mo'ses. (Hebrew.) Drawn out.

Myles. (See Miles.)

My'ron. (Greek.) Myrrh.

N

Na'a man. (Hebrew.) Pleasantness.

Na po'le on. (Greek. Lion of the forest dell.

Nat. A diminutive of Nathan. (See Nathan.)

Na'than. (Hebrew.) Gift.

Na than'a el. (Hebrew.) Gift of God.

Na than'i el. (See Nathanael.)

Neal. (Keltic.) A legendary Irish hero of pagan times, claimed by his modest countrymen to have discovered and named the River Nile, when he went on an embassy to Egypt—and also to have won and married King Pharaoh's daughter!

Ned. A diminutive of Edward. (See Edward.)

Ne hem i'ah. (Hebrew.) Comfort of the Lord.

Neil. (See Neal.)

Neill. (See Neal.)

Nial. (See Neal.)

Nich'o las. (Greek.) Victory of the people. The first St. Nicholas was bishop of Myra. He gave three penniless maidens a gift of a wedding portion, and, as this was done on the day before Christmas, he became patron saint of that day—Santa Claus, if you prefer that name!

Nic'ol. (See Nicholas.)

Nick. A diminutive of Nicholas. (See Nicholas.)

Niels. (See Neal.)

Nig'el. (Latin.) Black.

Niles. (See Nicholas.)

Nin'i an. (Keltic.) Servant of all the saints.

No'ah. (Hebrew.) Best.

No'el. (Latin.) Christmas.

Nor'bert. (Teutonic.) Niord's brightness, or the brightness of the sea, Niord having been the sea god of Teutonic mythology.

Nor'man. (Teutonic.) Niord's man. (See Norbert.)

O

O ba di'ah. (Hebrew.) Servant of the Lord.

Oc ta'vi us. (Latin.) The eighth. Masculine of Octavia.

O'laf. (Teutonic.) Relic of one's forefathers.

Ol'i ver. (Latin.) Peace and joy. Masculine of Olive.

Or lan'o. An Italian adaptation of Roland. (See Roland.)

Or'son. (Latin.) A bear.

Or'ville. (Teutonic.) Serenity.

Os'bert. (Teutonic.) Divinely bright.

Os'car. (Keltic.) Bounding warrior.

Os'mund. (Teutonic.) Divine protection.

Os'wald. (Teutonic.) Power of God.

Ot'to. (Teutonic.) Rich.

Ow'en. (Keltic.) Young warrior.

P

Pat'rick. (Latin.) Noble. The aristocratic and privileged class of Roman society was the patrician. Hence the name. St. Patrick, needless to say, is responsible for the popularity of the

name with the Irish! Masculine of Patricia.

Paul. (Latin.) Small. A name borne by a Roman family known for its small stature. Masculine of Paula.

Per'ci val. (Keltic.) Companion of the chalice. The name is associated with the Holy Grail in the form Parsifal, a knight who was considered guardian of the blessed cup.

Percy. (See Percival.)

Pe'ter. (Greek.) A stone.

Phe'lim. (Keltic.) Good.

Phil'ip. (Greek.) A lover of horses. Masculine of Philippa.

Q

Quent'in. (Latin.) Fifth.

R

Ralph. (Teutonic.) Shortened from the old word Rondolfr, which meant house wolf.

Ran'dolph. (See Ralph.)

Raoul. (Teutonic.) Wolf of fame.

Ray'mond. (Teutonic.) Wise protection.

Reg'in ald. (Teutonic.) Powerful ruler. This comes from the Frankish Raginwald, later changed to Renaud. Renaud is a sort of French Robin Hood, and the hero of many stories in both France and Italy.

Reu'ben. (Hebrew.) Behold a son.

Reyn'old. (See Reginald.)

Rich'ard. (Teutonic.) Stern king.

Rob'ert. (Teutonic.) Bright fame.

Rod'er ic. (Teutonic.) Famous king.

Rod'er ick. (See Roderic.)

Ro'dolph. (See Rudolph.)

Rod'ney. (Teutonic.) Standing fair.

Rog'er. Spear of fame.

Ro'land. (Teutonic.) Fame of the land.

Rolf. A diminutive of Rudolph. (See Rudolph.)

Rol'lo. (See Rudolph.)

Ron'ald. (See Reginald.)

Row'land. (See Roland.)

Ross. (Keltic.) Huntsman.

Ro'ry. (Keltic.) Red.

Roy. (Anglo-Saxon.) King.

Ru'dolph. (Teutonic.) Wolf of fame.

Ru'fus. (Latin.) Red.

Ru'pert. (See Robert.)

Rus'sell. (Latin.) Red.

Ruth'er ford. (Keltic.) High-spirited.

S

Sam'son. (Hebrew.) Splendid sun.

Sam'u el. (Hebrew.) Asked of God.

Se bas'ti an. (Greek.) Venerable.

Seth. (Hebrew.) Appointed.

Sid'ney. (Anglo-Saxon.) Troubled.

Si'las. (See Sylvanus.)

Sil'ves'ter. (Latin.) Belonging to a wood.

Si'mon. (Hebrew.) Obedient. Masculine of Simone.

Sol'o mon. (Hebrew.) Peaceful. Masculine of Salome.

Ste'phan. (Greek.) A crown. Masculine of Stephanie.

Ste'phen. (See Stephan.)

Ste'ven. (See Stephan.)

Spen'cer. (Anglo-Saxon.) Thoughtful.

Stan'is laus. (Slavic.) Camp glory.

Stan'ley. (Teutonic.) Stone meadow.

Ster'ling. (Anglo-Saxon.) Pure.

Syl van'us. (Latin.) Living in a wood. Masculine of Sylvia.

T

Ter'ence. (Latin.) Tender.

Ter'ry. (See Theodoric.)

Thad'de us. (Aramaic.) Praise. This is a translation of the Hebrew Judas, made because early Christians were unwilling to call St. Jude by the same name as the betrayer of Christ, Judas Iscariot.

The'o bald. (Teutonic.) Bold for the people.

The'o dore. (Greek.) Divine gift. Masculine of Theodora.

The'od o ric. (Teutonic.) The peoples' rule. This comes from the old Teutonic hero Theodoric, and is a separate name from the Greek Theodore.

Thom'as. (Aramaic.) A twin. Masculine of Thomasine.

Tim'o thy. (Latin.) Fear God.

Ti'tus. (Latin.) Safe.

To bi'as. (Hebrew.) Goodness of God.

Tra'cy. (Greek.) Bearing ears of corn. See Teresa.

Tris'tram. (Keltic.) Sad. Sorrowful.

Tris'tam. (See Tristram.)

Tris'tan. (See Tristram.)

U

Ul'rick. (Teutonic.) Noble ruler. Masculine of Ulrika.

U lys'ses. (Greek.) A hater.

Ur'ban. (Latin.) Of the town.

U ri'ah. (Hebrew.) Light of Jehovah.

Ůr'i el. (Hebrew.) Flame of God.

V

Val'en tine. (Latin.) Healthy. This comes from the name of the old Roman family Valerii, in which Valens was a cognomen. St. Valentine was a Roman priest who endeavored to change the pagan festival of Juno into a Christian ceremony—with the result that we have St. Valentine's day in our present calendar.

Vaughn. (Welsh.) Little.

Vic'tor. (Latin.) A conquerer. Masculine of Victoria.

Vin'cent. (Latin.) Conquering.

Vir'gil. (Latin.) Flourishing.

Viv'i an. (Latin.) Lively. Both masculine and feminine.

W

Wal'do. (Teutonic.) Power.

Wal'lace. (Keltic.) A foreigner.

Wal'ter. (Teutonic.) Powerful warrior.

War'ner. (Teutonic.) Protecting warrior.

War'ren. (Teutonic.) Protecting friend.

Wen'del. (Teutonic.) Wandering.

Wes'ley. (Teutonic.) Brightly shining.

Wil'bur. (Teutonic.) Boar.

Wil'fred. (Teutonic.) Resolute peace.

Wil'helm. (Teutonic.) Helmet of resolution. Masculine of Wilhelmina.

Will. (See William.)

Wil'liam. An English form of Wilhelm. (See Wilhelm.)

Wil'lard. (Teutonic.) Protector.

Wil'lis. (Teutonic.) Defender.

X

Xav'i er. (Arabic.) Bright.

Xer'xes. (Persian.) Venerable king.

Z

Zach ar i'ah. (Hebrew.) Remembrance of the Lord.

Zac'che us. (Hebrew.) Pure.

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